THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1881.

Ampsements To-day. Abbey's Perk Theater—Le Vorage en Suisse. Em. eigen Bustifere—Industrial Rabibition. Aquerium Sth at. and Breadway I Jon Opera Monse—The Snake Charmer, South's Theat re-Patience, Bonnell's Nuncum—Broatway and 9th st. It the Theatre-The Pawing Begiment. ich Diene Muss-em-278 Bowery. Grand O ers Hous-Rip Van Winkle. Bateriy's Nible's Garden The Macotte Paverly's 14th St. Theatre-Down Crankett It verty's 5th Av. I mater Victories.

It disc Square Theater Femeral's.

It tropolit a Caston-Let Clocke de Cerneville. New Chanter Comigue. To Major. It is Prancisto Ministerio-Broadway and 20th of Atlandard Theate. Patterns. I ammany Stati-Billiard Tournament. I half | bentr -- The Haunted Castle. to y Pautor's Theater-Variety. Window theatro-A Messenger from Jarta "surtion.

Guiteau's Trial.

The twelve men who are to sit in judgment as jurors in the trial of CHARLES J GUITEAU for the murder of JAMES A. GAR-FIELD were sworn in yesterday. One of them is a colored man. The defence showed a disposition to keep colored men off the jury, and they challenged several to whom the prosecution made no objection. The secend special list of seventy-five talesmen was nearly exhausted before the twelfth juror was obtained. Mr. Scoville for the prisoner peremptorily challenged a talesman who had neither formed nor expressed an opinion upon the case, and could not read. That seemed to be about the sort of juror the law contemplated, he remarked, but they didn't want him. On the other hand, the District Attorney challenged a talesman who said that his opinion of the case had been materially changed by reading the doctors' bulletins.

GUITEAU made no particular demonstration until near the close of the day's propeedings. He had written an appeal to the legal profession asking lawyers to assist him in his defence, which he gave to the reporters without the consent of Mr. Sco-VILLE, who thereupon addressed the Court, saying he did not approve of Gui-TEAU'S act. GUITEAU arose and declared that he himself was in charge of his own case, and had no assistant except Mr. Sco-VILLE; but he expected, through his appeal, to obtain other lawyers.

It is said that Mr. Scoville makes no claim to the possession of any special knowledge of criminal law; and in the array of counsel there is great disparity of force between the respective sides, the prosecution having four lawyers against two for GUITEAU, and these two are not at present in accord.

The actual trial of the case will begin to-day.

The First of Needed Reforms.

Abolish the internal revenue establishment. Send the collectors, inspectors, de-'ectives, clerks, and all other servants of the same back to private life and to the usefulness of productive industry.

Abolish all internal revenue taxation. It was imposed in order to carry on the civil war. That mighty struggle was finished nearly seventeen years ago. The vast debt which it created is in a great measure paid off. Now is the right time to repeal all laws imposing internal revenue taxes!

The Difficulties of Delay.

The President was urged by his wises friends, after receiving the resignations of the GARFIELD Cabinet, to organize his Adninistration immediately, and thus avoid complications and troubles that would almost inevitably come with delay.

prevent such a course. It was claimed, inasmuch as the Yorktown celebration had the invitations to the foreign guests had seen issued by Mr. BLAINE, he should be permitted to complete that ceremonial. Other causes affecting the annual reports

operated, after the first concession had been nade, to interfere with the original purpose. Instead of being relieved, the emparrassments are actually increased, and after two months have passed away the President has only succeeded in naming one member of his Cabinet.

The task of forming a new Administration in view of the political perplexities and the taking off of the late President, was not an easy one, but it was easier at the outset than it will be when necessity compels the selection at the meeting of Congress. Personal interests and influences have been brought to bear for the retention of some of the present Cabinet, in a way to try the President's good nature. This indelirate pressure could not have been made soon after the resignations were offered.

· Leading Republicans, who would be pleased to enter a regularly organized Cabporarily, with the leavings of the late Administration, or to share by implication any of its responsibilities. Hence, the President has unexpected impediments in his path from this cause, as he has also perceived that in departing from the line of policy originally marked out he is entangled with infliculties now not easily thrust aside When the time comes at which several other new members of the Cabinet must be named, will the President act under the influence of wise deliberation, or will his adherence to old associations be so strong as to dominate and force him to act contrary to his judgment?

An Extraordinary Embezzlement.

The discovery of an additional embezzlement by Capt. HENRY W. HOWGATE of the United States Army is reported from Washington. It involves the loss of \$40,000 more that was previously known to have been lost, so that the total sum said to have been embezzied by this officer amounts to \$160,000.

These facts reflect upon other people as well as upon Capt. HOWGATE.

In the first place, it ought to be impossible, under an honest administration of the | obtained more seats than they had before military service, for any officer to misap- the passage of the laws designed to propriate so large an amount without soen- crush them. The chances are that, er being detected. Assuming that all his if an election took place next week, superiors were honest, their methods of | BISMARCK would find the strength of his business must be extremely defective. With | irreconcilable opponents considerably nura proper system of supervision and checks, mented, and it might no longer be possible such a loss could not have occurred.

gare take all this money and spend it with- | tunlly nothing for the Chancellor to do exout the knowledge of others? And if other | cept to go to Canossa. No doubt the prespersons really knew of his criminal conduct.

These peculations by public officers will The bankers and brokers and merchants | certain to make up by new achievements and speculators who receive from those for the credit lost in a particular direction in the service of the Government amounts | But BisManck is not guided exclusively by of money far in excess of their official in- | selfish motives. He unquestionably has at comes, generally suspect and frequently heart the firm consolidation of the know that something is wrong in their German empire, and, in his view, his main

stances, where the case against them was perfectly clear, business men in this city have been compelled to refund moneys which had been traced directly from the Government depositories into their hands, having been transferred through the

We think the counsel in charge of the case against Capt, Howeare ought not to MARCE is involved by the late elections. At limit the prosecution to him alone, unless It appears that he is solely responsible for the wrongs which require to be punished. There are some slight indications of a disposition to make him the single but certain victim in order to protect other men at shown themselves to be the natural and present more prosperous.

Bismarck's Situation. The results of the second ballots, necessary to determine the composition of the German Reichstag, have materially strengthened the Liberal element in that body. It will still be possible, however, for BIRMARCK to obtain a majority by a fusion of Conservatives and Clericals, with a few recruits from the right wing of the National-Liberal party, which, under the guidance of BENNIGsen, has heretofore proved pliable enough

Taking into account the 88 second ballots whose results are known, we arrive at the following distribution of party strength: The Conservatives and Free Conservatives, who may be trusted to act together on all questions, except possibly the tobacco monopoly, control 75 seats, which number will probably be raised to 80 by certain rural districts not yet heard from. The Clericals, or party of the Centre, comprehend 102 members, and will probably muster 105 when the returns are complete. The Progressists will have 58, and the left wing of the old National-Liberal party, whose members have been known as Secessionists since the schism of last year, will have about 40. Signal and satisfactory as the gains indicated by these last-named figures are, it will be noted that the Progressists and Secessionists together, who, with the exception of the Socialists, constitute the only genuine Liberals in Germany, will command less than one-fourth of all the seats in the Reichstag. Whether the Socialists, who will comprise about sixteen members, can be trusted to vote with the Liberals on all occasions is uncertain, for the Chancellor has by no means given up the hope of conciliating the former; and it is significant that Conservatives were instructed to vote for Socialist candidates in those districts where Progressists were the only competitors on a second ballot.

The Conservatives and Clericals united will control, as we have seen, about 185 seats. The votes needed to make up a working majority could, by certain concessions relating to local self-government, be obtained from the Poles, of whom there are 15, and the Particularists and Protesters, of whom there are 2i. But their help is not indispensable. The right wing of the shattered National-Liberal organization still numbers 47 members, and it is certain that the open rupture between them and the Se cessionists will tend to make them more amenable than ever to official pressure. As for Bennicsen, who can probably be trusted to control the greater part of them, his willinguess to combine with the Clericals was not disguised during the recent canvass. His assistance, combined with that of WIND-HORST, might even enable the Chancellor to secure the tobacco monopoly, notwithstanding the fact that some of the Conservatives will vote against that measure.

Such being the political situation, the question is, How will BISMARCK deal with it ? And here we must bear in mind that his position is essentially different from that of a Prime Minister in other parliamentary of the German empire is not a parliamentary government in the modern sense. There been initiated under Gen. GARFIELD, and | is nothing corresponding to it in the present century, but the role of the Reichstag is precisely analogous to that of the English Parliament in Tudor times. The Tudor sovereigns never recognized the right of the Legislature to interfere with the executive department, the functions of the House of Commons being practically limited to the supply of ways and means, and to petitions for the redress of grievances. The Minis ters of HENRY VIII., of MARY, and of ELIZA-BETH held office by virtue of the royal will, and were not in the least dependent on the support of majorities in the House of Commons. Just such is the position of BISMARCK in the German empire. He holds his office of Chancellor by the flat of the Kaiser, and even in the case of his assistants has persistently repudiated the principle of a Ministry accountable to the majority of the Reichstag. Indeed, the German Assembly has sacrificed by its own hand much of the influence which an English House of Commons exerted, even under Tudor kings, through its power over the purse. The amount of revenue assigninet, do not care to be mixed up, even tem- able to the army and navy has been irrevocably fixed in advance for a term of years, and thus the material force at the command of BISMARCK cannot during that period be lessened an lota by any political change. It has always been improbable, therefore, either that BISMARCK would resign his office of Chancellor, or that his master would accept such a resignation, merely because the elections for the Reichstag had falled to result precisely as they wished. Hints or threats of withdrawal have been heard in similar conjunctures, but these mock exits of BISMARCE from the stage of affairs have invariably been followed by overwhelming demonstra-

tions of the Kuiser's confidence. We may rely on it that the sole alternatives considered by the Chancellor have been the dissolution of the Reichstag or an alliance with the Ciericals. It is hard to see what could be gained just now by a new election, since every instrument of official influence has been exerted, and the outcome of all such pressure is that the detested Progressists are stronger than they have been for years, and even the S cialists have for him to gain his ends by concessions to In the second place, how could Capt. How- the Clerical party. There is, therefore, virent state of things is extremely railing to BISMARCK, not so much, however, we apprehend, on account of the blow to his presnever be adequately dealt with until the | tige, which a complete abandonment of the law reaches out its hand to punish the pri- | Culturkampf may entail, because a man of vate persons who connive at their crimes. his self-confidence doubtless thinks himself

object was to be powerfully furthered

ever, to reach these outsiders. In a few in- i to the State. It would seem that this project must honceforward be definitely given up, for the Clericals, now that they see themselves indispensable to the Chancellor, will not be content with the partial concession made by the Prussian Landtag, whereby the execution of the FALR laws was left to agency of some guilty officer; but, as a the discretion of the executive department. rule, such confederates conveniently keep. The Ultramontanes will demand a sacrifice their eyes shut and plead their good faith of principle by a more or less complete repeal of the obnoxious legislation. That is the unpleasant predicament in which Brsthe same time we must remember that this concession frankly made, the Chancellor will have no more unquestioning and resolute supporters than the Ultramontanes, who, in all Continental countries, have useful allies of imperial or royal power.

The New Secretary.

Judge Folder is an honest man, and he has just become the head of a department of the Government that is filled full with dishonesty. Fraud and plunder have been abundant there. Will the new Secretary reform it, or not?

Grave charges have been made against Assistant Secretary UPTON, Chief Clerk Powers, and the Appointing Clerk, LAM-PHERE. These men hold the most important and confidential places. They are brought

into intimate contact with the Secretary. Will Judge Folger keep these men in office? He knows how deeply they have been compromised by the evidence taken before Mr. WINDOM's committee. There can be no doubt that they are corrupt men, un-

worthy of trust. If he keeps these men in office, Judge FOLGER cannot expect either to reform abuses or to conduct his administration in a satisfactory manner. If he turns them out, he will touch harshly upon powerful interests; but their dismissal is the only safe course either for the Government or for him.

The question what manner of men the jury are, is likely to be as decisive, in the GUITEAU case, as the question what the evidence is; so that the close questioning of the talesmen by the lawyers is not to be wondered at. On both ides the aim, in the protracted inquiry which ended yesterday, seems to have been to find out as to each candidate examined how the wind blows, quite regardless of his mental calibre, Perhaps there has been a willingness, in one or two instances, not to aim at securing too pon derous inteliect. One of the talesmen examined, who, so far from having an opinion unalterable by any evidence, frankly confessed that he had not at all made up his mind whether GUITEAU ought to be hanged or burned, was naturally excused from settling that doubt as a juryman. But perhaps it seemed to some o he spectators a great pity not to have secured the services of the colored talesman, FOSTER who was challenged and rejected after declaring that he was perfectly free from prejudices in the matter, though admitting that he had mentioned the circumstance (the murder of Mr GARFIELD) to several parties as "quite a seri-ous accident." The autobiographical disclosures and valuable legal opinions given by many of the rejected talesmen ought also to be gathered up to enrich the permanent bistory of the

Any doubt about the extent of Lieut. BERRY's explorations is removed by the ar-Washington of a complete map of Wrangel Island. It will now be the general opinion that the Jeannette never touched at this island, on the ground that so careful a survey would have been likely to reveal some signs o her visit.

A subject to be brought before the Park Commissioners is an alleged use of trees in he parks by telegraph companies for bracing their poles by wires connected with the trees. This matter does not afford the Commission the usually coveted opportunity for facetious treatment; nevertheless, it is worth finding out whether, having disflutred the streets with their poles, the telegraph companies are nex to take possession of the park trees.

Even the rare triumphs of its police system must give to Russian imperialism fresh terrors and bitter pangs. In the pending trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg it has been an nounced that First Lieut, SOURANOFF has acknowledged the truth of the charges against him, confessing that he took from the nava powder magazine the dynamite used to blow up Sadowa street. This is spoken of with some pride as a simplification of the trial. But what in effect, is the disclosure? It is not only that the empire is pervaled by Nihilism, but that it enters the heart of the army and navy; that it permeates the ranks and the officers; that when it issues a command it can find some trusted bearer of the Emperor's own commission to execute it; and that at its bohests a naval powder magazine gives up its contents like a tradesman's shop. The reflection suggested by trials ike the one pending is that they disclose the deep root and wide ramifications of the Russian rebellion. If a note of triumph is now and then sounded at the arrest of a Nihilist yet he is one of unknown myriads, and his seizure is the removal of one drop from the bucket. If he turns out an officer of the navy or of the army, or a man of title or a scholar, the lesson thereby taught is such that the triumph of the police is more like a disaster to the Czur.

Williams College has conferred the hono rary degree of Master of Arts on Monnis K. JESUP, E-q., the wealthy banker of this city. Mr. JESUP heads with \$2,500 the subscription to found in Williams College a memorial professorehip in honor of the late President GARFIELD.

Earthquakes, volcanoes, and tornadoes have all been hard at work destroying the habi tations of men this year. Now, before its close glaciers are adding their efforts in the same di rection, the complete annihilation of the Swiss village of Elm, by a neighboring peak, being pronounced only a question of time and had weather. Yet Elm is more fortunate than Agram and New Ulm in having ample warning.

The encounter said to have occurred on Monday between John Jastan and James Casay was in some respects the most extraordi nary even of the many strange Virginia duels that have taken place of late years. As the story is told, the compatants were colored; but Jas-PER seems to have had no connection with the celebrated anti-Copernican colored theologian of the same name. The dispute, as usual in Virginia resorts to the code, arose out of politics Friends arranged a mock duel with empty double-barrelled shotgons, to test the courage of the principals, and at the first fire Jaspen fel dead. The seconds didn't know it was loaded. It shows the chaos in affairs of the cade in the Oct Dominion, when the real duels turn out

The suit brought by MAX MARETZEK against Apelina Parri for an alleged failure to sing, under his management, in Moxico, twenty years ago, furnishes another incident in the prima donna's American career, and another souvenir of her season. It Mr. MARGIZER should recover the very considerable damages he claims on this ancient score, it would seriously lesson the riches which Mme. PATTI will

Well he may be. Georgia has done rather more for his fame than Ohio.

American explorers of the Arctic seas are not the only ones who have been locked up for the winter by the ice. The Dutch vessel Wiliom Barents and Mr. Luich Smiru's racht are supposed to be pent up somewhere about the same general region, namely, that of Spitzpergen and Franz Josef Land. Although both There is selden any effort made, how- | by the thorough subordination of the Church | of these were exceeded in seture the meaner | " Year Year Nov. 18.

season, they were amply provisioned on the chance of having their retreat cut off. The fine achievements of Capt. Hoores, in the Corwin. and of Lieut, BERRY, in the Rodgers, in the Wrangel Island region, the latter establishing the insular character of Wrangel Land, will be supplemented next year, probably, by the researches of the Barents and the Eira. Then also, the real anxiety for the return of the Jean-

nette will begin.

The case of Miss PERMILLA ERRICKSON, aged 63, who hanged herself to her bedpost in New Monmouth, for tear of some day coming to the poorhouse, though the owner of a cottage some land, and money in the bank, is a sad one But so the rich ROTHSCHILD who died in Paris a few weeks ago is said to have owed his quickly fatal illness to mental excitement and distress over the loss of sundry millions at the Bourse. If this be so, the millions that remained to him did not calm and console him. just as her cottage and little sum put by for need did not avail to keep poor Miss PERMILLA ERRICKSON from the bedpost.

The Law and Order League of Reading has met with a knock-down blow in its fight against the Sunday liquor sellers. On Tuesday the Grand Jury ignored the indictments against the liquor men, and the President of the League was obliged to pay the costs. Still, as THE SUN has said, it would be better for Reading, for the League, and, above all, for the liquor sellers, if they closed their doors one day in seven, and enjoyed a good rest.

HOW TO SAVE THE DEMOCRACY.

The Intelligent Views of Montgomery Blair TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Mahone and his objects are utterly obnoxious to the National Democracy, but it is certainly to be congratulated upon the death blow he has given to the Bourbons. For more than a quarter of a century they have hung upon it like the shirt of Nessus, using the power they have obtained through sectionalism to distate the candidates and policy of the party, and thus securing its defeat or setting aside the election and solling out to the opposition when their will has been disregarded. The bossism which Kelly has secured in New York, by parcelling out offices and jobs by means of his close corporation, they obtained by the use of slavery and by availing themselves of the reconstruction and enforcement acts of the radicals to foster sectionalism since the destruction of slavery. The alliance between them and Kelly is therefore natural, and he did but execute their orders in striking

down Robinson and Tilden. No intelligent and candid man can now fail to see that the success of the Democratic party depends upon its discarding these bosses at once and railying to the support of the National Democracy. It is now plain that it is only in that way the party can be saved, either at the North or at the South. The struggle in the Senate last spring against Gorham and Riddleberger, and at the late session against the Readjuster Postmaster at Lynchburg, revealed the just apprehension felt for the machine movement at the South; and the result is to show how futile opposition of such men is to arrest it. The opposition of the Southern bosses seems only giving fresh impulse to it, for it was born of their success in overthrowing the National Democracy. It is the revival of the National Democracy alone which can check

Now, could I not compel him to hand up my coat at the time I off red him? I get cheated by the same pawn-order in them, ago on a watch, for which be charged me more than eight per cent per month. Where can I get a Vicria. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

Pawnbrokers in this city are prohibited from taking more than 25 per cent per annum for any loan not exceeding \$25. They may be sued in any of the district courts either for the recovery of the articles upon which they demand interest in excess of that allowed by law. or for damages. They are also liable to a penalty of \$100 for every case of excessive charge to be sued for by the Corporation Attorney on behalf of the city.

Party Walls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you ell what is the meaning of the term party wall? My riend contends that when a builder inserts begins into him side wall of a building airway standing, the walls increed is a party wall. Lesy that very building no trave our judependent walls. Who is night?

Als Your, Nov. 14. GRAND STREET.

Your friend's description of a party wall is substantially correct. A party wall is one that is used in common for the support of two adjacent buildings. In this city its thickness is governed by law. Houses standing in a row or block do not need four independent walls

The King of Ashuntee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having account in fun Sun of the horrible massacre of Sugaria by the King of Ashanter, I would like to ask if it is not within the province of Christian nations to interiers with the preregatives of such a moister as this African King? If seems to me that Christianity should at once put a stop to such barbarous practices as this athen despit is guilty id. Two hand of human beings in la-slaughtered for the purp se of getting blood for he mixing of mortar! Was there ever anything so horbin? Why girls? Is it a physiological fact, or one in the craft of mortar mixing, that the blood of girls is better mortar than that of men or boya? Or, is it that the Take his this moder one worlder of fine an broad!

Take his the day of this had nations I stand out
the matter in whatever branch were may had so by
and hid stand on a distance inclinerant, and condensed
the versal sad for the eministic aparties that allows
the hology attractions to be constituted. Our Abouttonside emphase the sympathors of war man all threstendor
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Minist Leas.

New York, New 14.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Years go Tue Sex punished two of my parus-one called The Story a Little Ste, ben Grand," the other "Snipe in Toust." These are still on factr travels, and have ap eared several times lately, in Saw York and Brookive papers credited to to Back Iwait, and the Bu inglim Onless man. These two continues have werd with exputations for up, while I find it extremely difficult to als my own tamily laugh, and when they do, they size my own ramity range, and when may do. they much hinder sidewars. I consider it but his that the puration or any of these two restricted. I write out that of any and does not tent are being charged to the count of other joiners. I feet count insettled at leasting y arrives a resident to hard. The side and also becomes of age much not her with the hinds, and or a minute ring to the side of the si The large man, not they will mank mer of entirely ring to go at my transform fronting around with their is one attained. I shiftly, but is mustling all wer plated on the mind had. I am also, by the and of laters, to read This ray, and I be a ray to say before closing into letter in the later and later a NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

Dr. Hulland's toffee House Preject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: In Monit's ers appeared an article under the healing. "Try is to Hop the Post" The closing paragraph on the thread the reported discontinuance of the Metropolitan in thread the reported discontinuance of the Metropolitan C flee House C mining's project, owing to the death of Dr Housed I have some uniquently that to disablese the politic minin of their real. Metropolitan Collect fluore Color and read the real House are also better the house and he showed his match and to putting \$2,000 into the free and the showed his match and to putting \$2,000 into the free and A mong the incorporative are F is Functor. Class Works Words, Bescher van Wagehen, and other well-anosu culture and its clock their time time to carry the good work to complete the color sides time to be carry the good work to complete the color sides that the carry the good work to complete the color sides that the carry the good work to complete the carry that the carry the ca FREE RAILROAD PASSES.

Those who Ask for Them and who Somet!

"I am the correspondent of the Minerva Hem," said a pallid and lank young man the other day as he threw down a round-cornered, gilt-edged visiting card on the deak of a well known and popular passenger agent in a railroad office in this city.

"Ah! Gind to see you." You extend courtesies to the press?"

Always." 'Can you give me a pass to Chicago?'

'Ab! That's another matter ; that's business. It took the young man some time to under stand that his relations as correspondent to the engine of civilization did not entitle him to ride free after the engine of dynamic progress.

We are not troubled so much as we once were "the passenger agent said subsequently. People who want passes live mostly in the West. Our Western agents have their hands full answering such applications from news paper men, who have no real claim upon us dergymen, who ask for passes on the ground that they represent a poor and worthy set, and people who simply haven't the means to travel and want to go home very much. Our the ory is that there is no such thing as a com-plimentary pass. If we grant a pass, we do it upon the consideration of some favor or service done in the past or expected in the future," " Is there a privileged class ?"

"No, not now. We used to grant half-fare tickets to clergymen, but when it was found that some of them abused the favor, they were cut off There really does not appear to be any reason why we should give them passes, because they cannot reciprocate, of course. The travel which they direct is by another route, in fact, and is all through travel to a point to which we can't sell tickets. It was discovered some time ago that some parsons who secured passes on account of the cloth used them in their secular capacity as travelling agents for sewing machines, histories of Jerusalem, and suchlike merchandise. Then, too, they loaned their certificates to their friends, and it was not infrequently the case that a con-ductor would come upon a parson's half-fare ticket in the hands of a most worldly and unre-

and it was not infrequently the case that a conductor would some upon a parson's half-fare ticket in the hands of a most worldly and unrespendente person."

"Don't you find out the unworthy ones?"

"Yes, and we have a black list of them. Eli Persins heads it. This list is kept by all of the Western agents, and the causes which lead to the placing of names upon it are various."

In one instance, the passenger agent said, a pass for a certain period had been issued. When it was returned to be renewed it was discovered upon holding it to the light, that "and one it was returned to be renewed it was discovered upon holding it to the light, that "and one it was returned to be renewed it was discovered upon holding it to the light, that and one had been written in after the name in which the pass was made out, and in the same way the date of the pass was presented to be renewed.

Recently a young man threw down what he called his oredentials before a certain passonger agent, and asked for a free pass to a Western city and return to New York. While talking with the young man the agent quietly wrote a despatch of inquiry regarding the applicant, sent it, and received a reply before the young man had fluished pressing his ciaima. Then the agent, on the telegraphic information, decilined the pass, and the young man was furious at what he considered as a withholding of his rights.

Sometimes the demands for passes from persons who have some color of a ciaim to them are surgiously accessive. The editor of a weekly paper in New York sent last week for passes for himself and ten friends, who desired to visit Nisgara Falls.

Frequently advertising agents and canvassers of one sort and another ask for free tickets on general principles, and often they ask for them for polists atsurdly far beyond the line of the road to which they apply. Weilknown anti-monopolists are conspicuous among those who frequently ask these favors of the railroads.

Montague Jones, agent Collins comedy company, se passes to scalpers.

The Poet and The Sun.

A yawp for you. O Sun! Hi! old luminary, it is of you I sing this time. I buy you, thrust two cents into the grimy fist of the

imp who gazes back at me with handsome black ands cions eves; Or perchance I find you on my stoop in the morning betwirt the French loaf and the milk jug: I hold you in my hand, I turn your rustling folio. I fee you damp between my fingers-Damp as with the dew of the early morn of immens

inte ligence: I have bought you, O Sex, and you are mine, paper and Mine by reason of the pattry tuppence tossed to the

What thing have I bought? A square yard of firmsy stuff besprinkled with nor

machine, clanging, clanging in the sub-cellar? The fabric of myriad hands, flying like swift shuttle between the case and the composing suck?

parell, agate, and brevier inkiness?

The register of restless brains, revolving, pondering Aye, all that and how much more!

A poem !-- such a poem as is writ only in letters of blooand letters of light;
An epic, vast and solemn, beside which Homer and Dante, the song of ficutious heroes and the howis of im-A poem, throbbing with the measured cadence of all

human activity;
A prem whose tremendous rhythms have been shaped by all Makers existent. The true libretto to the Pythagorean music of the spheres;

A poem-the poem of one day of God's Universe-Measure that off with your tuppenny column rules, you can' From the grayish maze of the lettered page Form

arise, filling the air; claves and fugitives in purple, trembling, moving herr and there, tollowed by obsequious Ministers and Chan-

Monarcha horny handed, wielding the broadaxe, the hammer, the pick, the jackplane, the crowbar; The glittering holiday pageant, the procession to the The tireless movement of the giant wheels of commerce.

-Manhattan's commerce; the world's business;

Tall sparred ships manned by sailors, locomotives, the throttle valves firmly clutched by brawny hands; The assassin docating his victim; the clean limbed race: leaning ahead and under the wire; The rosy habe aslesp in its cradle; diplomats in Con gress deciding the fate of nations.

Nummers and micacle workers, Americans, Europe

ans, Africans, Polynesians, and the yellow children

Aye, a poem! From the unceasing murmur, the au il audertone of a great city, Sounds separate them selves and become distinct to my ear The waii of the hungering poor, the crunch of the iron

The schillants of the lover's whispered caress; the rat tie of busy Jacquard homs: The unbetweete woman's quick tread on the pave. The gabble of tools, gammon of knaves, clink of glass-

es, harsh clink of yellow gold told out by the teller; The tap of the drum sounding to arms; the scratch of the pen signing the death warrant; The curse and the panim; the wedding bells, the infant's first erv. the sob over the cuffin, And THE SES shining on all

A Compliment to the Hon. R. P. Flower. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Mr. Flower having been elected to Congress through the efforts of This Sun, he may properly be designated hereafter in modhetic circles as the Sunflower. Joseph L Tornas

The publishers of our esteemed Liverpool titemporary. Wright and Round's Bruss Sand News and Musical Control Advertises, announce that they will showly begin to institu The Fire and Drum Lived Jonesal. This is a addition to the already well established Licerpool Bro and Military Sand Journal, making three distinct news-parors published by the same house and devoted to the dissemination of the latest bries band and file and drum

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

sed Amnigamention of Trades Unions

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16 .- The National Labor Congress unanimously elected John Jarrett o this city as permanent President. The organization was completed by the election of Samuel Compess and Richard Powers as permanent Vice-Presidents, and William Wilson of Louis and H. H. Bengough of Pittsburgh as Secretaries. A committee was appointed on a declaration of principles and resolutions. The roll of States was called, and different plans for a general amaigamation of the trades unions o the country were submitted. The plans de nounced convict labor and the truck system; advocated the banding together of the different trades; denounced Chinese labor, and favored the protection of trades unions by a law providing for their incorporation. A resolution demanding the repeal of the law known as the 'Conspiracy act," so far as it relates to labor organizations regulating their own wages, was

received with great applause. Mr. McBride of Pennsylvania offered resolutions to the effect that convict labor, as ap-

Mr. McBride of Pennsylvania offered resolutions to the effect that convict labor, as apolied to the contract system in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, is detrimental to the product of honest mechanics, and demoralizes the manufacturing interests of the country; we demand its abolition, and will not support any person of persons for legislative positions who will not offer their extrest efforts toward; its abolishment; that articles made in prison under the contract system are in competition with honest toil, and that we hereby protest against the purchase and sale of the same, and sak that by just legislation this evil may be crushed.

A resolution announcing the sympathy of the workingmen with the oppressed people in Ireland, and enunciating the idea that land is property which should be owned only by actual tillers of the soil, and that no person should be permitted to hold more land than he could till, was presented, and provoked discussion.

Mr. Gompers of New York said be did not admit the land idea as expressed above to be correct, and did not want the Congress to commit uself to anything of that kind. Other members spoke in the same strain, and the resolution was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Daniel Rogers of Pennsylvania submitted a resolution referring to the abolition of the truck system, the reduction of the number of working hours, and the enforcement of all laws relating to mining and mines. John Axtel of Pennsylvania presented a resolution condemning button set rivets on boilers, on behalf of the boiler makers: James Michaels of Pennsylvania resolution denouncing the wholesale importation of cheap foreign labor; Mr. Eli Powers a resolution asking State Lexislatures to enact laws requiring stationary engineers to be licensed; Mr. Gompers of New York a resolution for establishing a bureau of labor statisties; and Isaac Kline a resolution asking that Congress be requested to levy a tax on all labor imported for contract purposes. These were referred to a committee.

COURTS AND FREIGHT RATES Indge Barrett Diemiers the Anti-Monopoly Lengue's Test Case.

Assignee Nelson B. Killmer's suit against the New York Central Railroad to recover \$58,000, the alleged excess over reas

freight charges paid in six years and a half by Slawson & Bro. to the Harlem Railroad as freight charges on milk brought to this city. was dismissed by Judge Barrett yesterday The suit was forwarded by the National Anti-Monopoly League. The defendants claimed that the service was done under special contracts voluntarily entered into by the plaintiff that the charges had not been proven unreasonable; and, finally, that only the Legislature could interfere with freight charges when no statute was violated.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, in reply, claimed that the railroad company exercised a public function and discharged a public duty, and that excessive payment for freight, though made voluntarily, to procure the discharge of that public service, which otherwise could not be discharged, was an involuntary payment which might be recovered back; that the burden was upon the railroad company to show that the charge was not excessive; but that a case had been made out which entitled them to go to the pury on the question of the reasonableness of the charge. Judge Barrett said:

the National Democracy alone which can check Mahoneism. and it will check it effectually. Utili Tilden and Robinson, the victorious chiefs of the National Democracy, were slaughtered by the Southern bosses by means of their irraudulent Electoral bill, and by the help of their henchman, Bosa Keily, there was no Mahoneism at the South. Tilden was not only 77,000 votes stronger than Hancock in New York, but he was proportionally stronger in every Southern State.

The panacea for Mahoneism is, therefore, to rally for the National Democracy, and to put down the bosses North and South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1881.

Pawmbrokers.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: On the list of each again of the same of the offender is added to the black list.

Pawmbrokers.

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To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: On the list of the list of the part of the list of the the charge. Judge Barrett said:

I am of opinion that there is not any evidence that
the charge of sixty conts for the delivery or forty eather
charge of sixty conts for the delivery or forty eather
charge in the contract of the contrary, if any
parts to have been thoroughly understood be the platitiffe assignors to be reasonable. It is inconceivable that
any citizen should have for thit been years done the business that they did with this company without one word
of complaint from the beginning to the end, and believe
for one moment that they were being oppressed. They
were provided with special trains, running at special
hours, and with special trains. This seems clearly to
establish that there was an implied contract of a receival investigation on this question of reasonations, and a into the entire affairs of the company and its running a x-penses and then have the jave say that, on the whole, they think such as sum reasonable, and that any payment over that sum was not voluntary. That is just the trouble there, it really, as a matter of fact, was a voluntary pay-ment.

Judge Barrett granted the defendants an extra allowance of \$580, being one per cent, upon the amount claimed.

INSPECTING THE FIRE SERVICE.

Evidences of System and Discipline that Mayor Grace Saw Yesterday.

Mayor Grace, by invitation of the Fire Commissioners, made his annual tour of the Fire Department yesterday. He was accompanied by Commissioners Gorman, Purroy, and Van Cott, and his private secretary, Mr. Ivins, He was first shown through the headquarters in Mercer street, near Houston. The party then went to the cottage in Union square to see the

went to the cottage in Union square to see the response to a fire alarm. Mr. Henry Bergh was present with Lord Beaumont.

At sixteen minutes post 11 Fire Commissioner Gorman opened the fire box and gave the signal. The next minute policemen came running down Broadway, clearing the way for Engine 14 from Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. The engine rattled furiously into the square, and took station in front of the Everett House. The hose was rapidly uprolled from the hose cart, and in a minute more a stream was sancting in the station in front of the Everett House. The hose was rapidly unrolled from the hose cart, and in a minute more a stream was sponting in the air. This was hardly done before the hook and ladder from Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue was on hand, and its active men were swiftly rearing ladders along the front of the Century building. The long entension ladder went up like lightning. By this time Engine 5, from Fourteenth street, near First avenue, followed by Engine 33, from Third and Moreer streets, had answered the slaarm, and before long the insurance waren from Thirteth etreet came rushing upon the scene.

After the exhibition the Mayor and the Commissioners went to the Fire Department repair shops in West Third street, near Sixth avenue, A visit was then made to engine house No. 21, in Morton street, near Hudson. The horses were hiched up five times and timed by a stop watch, as follows: 3, 2, 1%, 2%, and 1% seconds. A visit was made to the new engine house of No. 3. The Captain and his men have the second story as a common sitting room. The Commissioners said they favored setting off a private room for the captains, as it would encourage better discipline.

IN GENTLER MOOD.

The Tuhappy Park Quartet Doing a Little Work Without a Fight.

Commissioner Lane took his sent at the meeting of the Park Board yesterday, smiling and joyous. The other gentlemen seemed depressed. It was a business meeting, and the bids were opened, read, and filed by Secretary Barker with great regularity and some monotony, while the Commissioners toyed idly with | years, and investing his rains from temp to non-in-C After two hours of listless work, Superintend- traces. This lockes will disclose a confusion a

ent Jones of the Public Parks was directed in a resolution to remove the wires, telegraphic and

resolution to remove the wires, telegraphic and otherwise, from the parks. The wires are not only unsightly but are positively injurious to the growth of the trees. The superimentent was further instructed to continue the work on the skating house on Central Parkinks. Computable Commissioners gathered around Commissioner Lane, and besought him in carnest times to go to Jefferson Market Police Court and defend Superimendent Jones in a suit brought by a citizen, who accused him of goinging his eve out in a Bowery saloan the night before closured. The three members urged it upon Mr. Lane distinct the Superimendent and had worked against him from the start but they claimed that Mr. Lane cought to show his unagnanimity by sinking personal differences, and let his enemies see how traily nobe to could be. Mr. Lane egitated deeply for a male, but conceining that he would have to re use. The other Commissioners expressed surpouse. When Mr. Lane quitted the room they all grinned derisately, and said it was a good ede.

George L beney's Gift.

George I. Sensy has consented to give \$25,000 toward the purchase of the Juvenile Bigs section (co. erts on Livingston street, to be used tor the Heavilland at a married in. A manual and Ear Heavilla. The building has been purchased at a contact at

BUNREAMS.

-The midget of the German empire shows definit of \$8 270,000 Se much for " Biggy's" fine

-Gov. Stanford of California has returned from F ance with his own portrait painted by Meissonier, his wife's painted by Bonnat, and his sen's by Duran.

-Leadville now numbers 20,000 people, and fitteen out of Colorado's twenty-three milhons' wort of ore mined list year we e from the Leadville district.

—In last month's storm nearly 200 of the Berwick and Firth of Forth fishermen were lost Eye.

mouth lost 129 of its hardlest men. Kingsley's "Three Fishers" is, as Scott said of the "Bride of Lammermoor," "an ower true tale." -The Mayor of Jonesville, Wis., ordered a red flag to be hung out from a house where small pox had been discovered. A crowd of auction huyers traced to the bonse, and the banner on the outer walls was hur-

riedly changed to yellow. -A country paper in Illinois says, among its local items: "No word has yet been heard from Abra-ham Lever, who went off two weeks a o with his wife's

red-headed hired girl. Until his return his Sabbath school class will be in charge of the Rev. Mr. Perkins." -The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making an effort to abolish the popular use of the word "depot" The word "station" is to be used on its lines henceforth, and even the great "Union Depot" at Pitts burgh is hereafter to be known as the "Union Station." -Whatever may be the splendor prevalent among private persons in Paris, it is certain that a genu-ine republican simplicity prevails in the President's

family. When his daughter, Mrs. Wilson, and her has-band went on their honeymoon they do not seem to have had a single servant, for she got the tickets and he region tered the trunks. -The meet of the celebrated Quora Hounds the other day was at Kirbygate, which has been the popular rendezvous on the opening day since 1781 There was a brilliant assemblage in the fine old park, and about 400 ladies and gentlemen were in the saddle including some who had completed more than 40 successive or ening meets at the well-known spot. There were

numerous falls, and at least a dozen horses were flying

riderless. The weather was beautiful, and the hounds at the end of a delightful day's sport were about twent; miles from home. -Mile. Grévy's four-day honeymoon was spent in one of the most interesting places in France-Chenoncesux, on the Cher, near Tours, the seat of her husband's sister. Mine. Pelouze, a lady of immone for-tune. Mme. Pelouze gave a high price for Chenonceaux, but has spent a vast deal more upon its restoration, it being her object to restore this magnificent feudal castle to what it was in its palmiest days. For the past twenty years she has been engaged in this task, and has sur moned artists and workmen from Venice and Florence as well as the great French cities.

-In Paris, a few days since, on All Sainte Day, the decoration of the graves of the dead, as is cus tomary, took place. The principal objective point of this annual polarimage is the famous cometery of Pere b Chaise, whither this year 150,000 people went. From to clock in the altermoon until 6 it was impossible to force one's way out of the cometery, as the incoming crowd was so great. An enormous number of wreaths were placed on the tombs of Thiers and of Ernest Baroche, and many visited the tombs of Alfred de Musset, Michele Baizac, and of Charles and Francis Hugo. The wonter throng paid their respects to the memory of the idea overs, Heloise and Abelard.

-Among the various articles of trade ex ported from New Zeatand perhaps the most curious is a species of fungus which grows on decaying trees in all parts of the North Island, but most plentifully in the pro-vincial district of Taranaki. In shape this tungus resembles the human ear, and it is of a brown color and semi product. It is much prized there as an article of food, forming the chief ingredient of the favorite soup of the country on account of its griatinous properties and its peculiar flavor. The Europeans in the colony, however have never acquired a taste for it. To prepare this fun gus for export nothing more is required than to pick it rom the trunks of the trees and dry it in the air or under sheds. When dry it is packed in bags and shipped to

China by way of Sydney or San Francisc--The wife of Deacon McMicken of Bards town, Mo., is an ami-ble Christian matron, active in good works, and highly esteemed in the community. She was when quite young, the wife of a Confederate soldier, and served with him in the army, wearing male clothes, and arousing no suspiction as to her sex. Her husband was killed, and she next married George Shepherd, a highwayman, and became notorious through eleverly and boldly releasing him from custody on several occa she repented of her evil ways, got a divorce, and became a deacon's wife. Shepherd, being lately released, paid her a visit, and urged her to rejon him, but she refused. She draws upon her ample experience to make her re ligious exhibitations interesting, and is a successful revivalist in a modest way.

-According to Gen. Changarnier, as reported by Nassau Senior, Louis Napoleon's courage we "great in theory, small in practice." "Senio: - Did he creamed the Ticina. He was smoking in a house during the whole time. At Solierina, where he was two miles in the rear, he did not move or give an order, but he smoked firty-three chars. We know this, as he always carries with him little noxes, each of which contain fitty cigars. One was quite exhausted and three ha been taken out of the other. Once a spent ball came near him, but that is the only occasion on which he could be considered as under tire. I saw a letter from one of the Cent-Suisses to his mother. You need be underno anxiety about me. I am with the Emperor, and, there-

fore, out at danger.' In fact, none of them was hit." -A curious English Parliamentary return has been I-sued showing the number of days on which the House of Commons sat in each session since 1831, that is, for exactly half a century, together with the number of hours occupied and the hours after midmeht The last session was the heaviest. There were 154 sitting days, amounting to 1.500 from and 5 minutes of whiteh 288 hours and 35 minutes were after undnight; the average daily length of sitting was it hours 5 minutes. In 1837 the House sat 176 days, but only 1,729 hours during the period, and only 80 hours after midnight, while the over age time of each sitting was only 6 hours, 74 minutes. In 1832, when the Reterm told of Lord John Russell was twice read a third time and rejected by the Lords, the

after midnight, and the average time of sitting was 8 -The Siamese nation has recently been plunged into mearning by the death of the court and only elephant of the King. One morning, after a hearty breakfast, he went mad quite inexpectedly, and trapled five of his attendants to death. To shoot him would have been sacrified. An attempt to tranquillize his jer-turbed spirit by encircling him with a bege ring of bely bamboo, specially blussed by the High Priest of his own particular isomple, proved worse than inclinated for he broke through the ring and all but terminated the High Priest's career upon the spot. He was then with great difficulty driven into a close court of the palice, where, atter several surious embeavers to butter down the walls with his make, he subdenly toppled over on his ade, at tered a sastery of once, and cave up the closet. Naturally enough, this heavy calamity was utributed to crim, inal carclessness on the part of one or other of the at-tendants introded with the shored elephants is une The King therefore, interrogated the members of the elephant's household in person, and manny to chemasy

individual contension of decomposition decreed that the -A striking example of the amazing feats in the economical are so trequently performed by Frenchmen is afforded by the forting to wh tier, the well-known course pumber, has just according to the death of his grandunds, the down fith luvables, or Figure multary pensioners, who ded at Paris the other day at the naturated are on so. The old soldier served the Brist engine the hirthway the bere his lines an easy in a d 1813, during which he received wounds and frost bires that engil of him for the 80 miles after his discharge it in hespital he was abuilted to be flore des Decardos, and commed a smoot sub-phase abgreinisment in the Ministry of War, carrying with its solary of about \$100 a year. In this to never seems genus, but that it out in such wares as the resid depose of the life below marked. or to his believe pensioners at a reasonable profit. By industry assycativing on a party but correctly retail trais on reads income principles for sixteeing consecute

-Numerous peculiar weddings are happening mountars. A girl at conference, & C. forked in a goom by a father, who chained asset holding under her window, but beel the described per her window, and care if clergyman Mrs Reeder, or the leath Baltimore, received the recovery eiter of Brudar of Carnel, No. - 1 have detrois Wellyon marry me has beneficed but at your walk the form three by tirking the remuta of the Carlle-